BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Sardanapalus." BOOTH'S THEATER.— SATIBARDAINS.
PIPTH AVENUE THEATER.— Lifte."
PIRTH AVENUE THEATER.— La Fille de Madame Angot."
LYCREM THEATER.— La Grand Duchesse."
NIBLO'S GALDHE.— Babs.."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Variety Purformance: 2 and 8.
PARK THEATER.— CLOUDS."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon'e Minstreis.

MINSUPER THEATER.—" Two Men of Sandy Bar."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual Fair: Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert.

METROPOLITAN MISSEUM OF ART.—Day and Evening:

Centennial Loan Exhibition.

Inder to Advertisements.

AMUREMENTS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-3d Page-6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-2d, 3d, and 4th columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES-3d Page-6th column.
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DENTISTEY-2d Page-4th column.
DENTISTEY-2d Page-4th column.
DENTISTEY-2d Page-4th column.
DENTISTEY-2d Page-3d column.
BUSINESS A DEVERTISEMENTS-2d Page-4th column.
FINANCIAL-3d Page-5th and 6th columns.
FURNITURE-3d Page-6th column.
HOLDES CARREAGES, &c.-6th Page-5th column.
HORSES, CARREAGES, &c.-6th Page-5th column. Help Wanted—the Page—th column.
Horels—2d Page—th column.
Horels—2d Page—4th column.
Horels—2d Page—4th column.
Horels—and Page—th column.
Loc Chean—3d Page—th column.
Loc Chean—3d Page—th column.
Loc Chean—3d Page—th column. Legal Notices—3d Page—6th column.
Lost and Found—2d Page—4th column.
Marble and Slatk Mantel,—3d Page—6th column.
Marble and Deaths—5th Page—6th column.
Miscellareous—2d Page—4th column; 8th Page—5th
spd 6th columns.

MISCELLAREOUS-24 Page-4th column; 8th Page-5th snd 6th columns.

MISCAL INSTRUMENTS-7th Page-6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-CITY-7th Page-1st column;

BROOKLIN-7th Page-1st column; COUNTRY-7th Page-1st column; AUCTION SALES-7th Page-1st column.

SALES BY AUCTION-3d Page-1st column.

SALES BY AUCTION-3d Page-6th column.

SALING BRANES-3d Page-6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND HALES-7th Page-4th column; FEMALES-7th Page-4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

STEAMBOATS AND HALES-5th Column.

STEAMBOATS AND HALES-5th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-4th and 5th columns.

THE TUBE-7th Page-5th column.

TRACHERS-6th Page-6th column.

TRACHERS-6th Page-6th column.

TOLET-CITY PROPERTY-7th Page-2d column; BROOK-LYN-7th Page-2d column; COUNTRY-7th Page-2d column.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-3d Page-6th column.

Business Nonces.

T. M. STEWART, the STEAM CARPET CLEANER,

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE neuve is in The Tribune Pavillen, Helmont ave., Ceutennia counds (on the bank of the Lake). The Phildelysis Branch fice is at No. 713 Chestnut at. (old Masonic Temple) abscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates both offices. The Dally Triannel served by carrier in all irts of the city ently in the morning.

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New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Servin has been informed of the extennion of the armistice. - China has made important concessions to foreign powers. The Franklin has arrived at Vigo to take I weed and Hunt on board. === There was a hurricane in Martinique on Sunday. ____ M. Limairac, a French

DOMESTIC .- The riflemen had a wet and windy day at Washington, but made a beginning; they shot in squads, and no team can be said to be ahead at present. - The New-York State Greenback Convention nominated Richard M. Griffin for Govroor, and a full State ticket; Peter Cooper made an address. = Spotted Tail has signed the Black Hills treaty.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Soundings at Hell Gate were continued, giving additional proofs that the results of Sunday's explosion had been satisfactory. The captain and crew of the wrecked steamship Liberty, who had been saved from the wrock by the schooner Yellow Pine, arrived in New-York. Numerous cases of exposure to small-pox have occurred in Harlem. = Gold, 11018, 11018, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90910 cents. Stocks more active, but irregular, closing dull and steady.

THE WEATHER .- THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate sunny weather, followed by clouds.

In this city yesterday the weather was threatening, with copious showers all day; thermometer, 630, 640, 530, ____

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 35 (THE TRIBUNE The Tribune Extra No. 35 (The Tribune Guide to the Exhibition) is for sale on all the principal trains arriving at and departing from New-York and Philadelphia and the report to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsboys will be regarded as a favor. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 10 cents in sheet form, or 25 cents in pamphlet.

Better prices are expected for American grain because of the short crop in England. The market here shows the effect already, but happily there is no wild speculation started, and the improvement in prices promises to be of a substantial character.

The chiefs at Spotted Tail Agency having signed the treaty, there will be no further trouble about colonizing the Black Hills with gold-seeking pioneers. There will be more trouble in removing the Sioux to Indian Territory, even if they are willing. When they are moved, however, there will be a chance to find out how many of them there are, and whether the Government has paid for aciding some thousands who do not exist.

The Chinese have come to their senses in regard to their duties to foreign Powers. Not only have they agreed to make ample amend for the murder of Mr. Margary, but they have likewise offered to open four more ports to foreign trade, and to forego the bureaucracy which was so embarrassing to ministers and consuls. This news comes opportunely, since we need larger foreign markets and require tea and silk on more reasonable terms than war would allow.

Nothing less than the severest measures may have to be used to compel physicians to report | throw away all that we have gained because small-pox cases to the Board of Health. Last year a large number of Brooklyn doctors were fined beavily for similar oversight, and the enforcement of the law proved the first successful step in checking the small-pox which was then spreading in that city. The neglect in the case of the Rev. Dr. Draper, whose death at Harlem from this disease has attracted disaster, do you refuse to make them because public notice, shows that some of the physi- it will "depress business" to put in a new

their duty of reporting such illness. The very fact that a patient is a man of prominence in society should make the enforcement of the rule all the more imperative.

Mr. Blaine has begun his good work in Ohio. His first speech seeks to enlighten the people of that State as to the magnitude of the Rebel claims now pending in the Democratic Honse, and the lack of constitutional limitations in their way. His reference to the recent decision of Judge Clifford will probably convince many doubters that Mr. Tilden's reported position that the Union soldiers might be sued for trespass on Southern soil is shared by other Democrats scarcely less distinguished.

Dr. Beard's paper read at the meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates draws a line of distinction between intemperance and inebriety, and attributes the latter to a nervous malady. The cause of the nervous disease is in turn found partly in our climate. All this must be consoling to the inebriates and their friends. The worst that they are threatened with is that they will be gradually eliminated from the race by a process of natural selection.

The misery which the Cubans apprehend will extend throughout their island is painfully apparent at Puerto Principe. In this inland city, which once enjoyed great prosperity, real estate is almost valueless, and 4,000 impoverished people are fed at the public expense. Heedless of this ruin, the Spaniards are sending more troops to the island and erecting coast defenses at Cienfuegos against some imaginary foe. Dean Swift has reproved, in a well-known couplet, those who build a magazine when there was nothing left worth defending. The Spaniards may need a like admonition.

The Greenback party in this State has passed the day of small things, if the size of its convention is a test of the size of its vote. However this may be, there can be no question that there is ample opportunity for recruiting for this organization from the ranks of the Democratic party in this State. The men who were alienated by Gov. Tilden's hard-money views and who have not been reconciled by his compromise with soft money, and the men who have been driven out of the party by his personal policy, will be likely to furnish a good many voters to Cor and Cary, whose numbers will be greatly increased should the October elections make Mr. Tilden's defeat an absolute certainty. The convention yesterday nominated a full ticket, with an editor at the head, and approved the Indianapolis platform.

RESUMPTION APPROACHING.

"Repeal the Resumption act," cry the Democrats. Far on the road toward resumption we have traveled already, with much weary effort. Now they insist that we shall lose all that we have gained, journey all the way back again, and begin some other course in order that Democrats and not Republicans may get credit for results. Those who really desire resumption at all have no better reason, but they give many pretexts. A great many do not desire resumption at all. They want inflation, or outright repudiation; they love the greenback because it can be used by inflation to rob the millions who earn and save money for the benefit of the few who borrow it, or they hate the greenback because it helped to suppress rebellion. With these it is a waste of time to argue. They are public enemies as dangerous as any who sent deadly bullets to loyal hearts during the war. The man who wants to rob his neighbor by inflation, and the man who wants to dishonor his flag by repudiation, are beyond the reach of argument. As well answer rebel bullets with Webster's speeches, or read the Sermon on the Mount to the burglar at your cash box. But the men who really want resumption, at some time, are not beyond the reach of reason. Those who know that specie payments must come, either by honest effort or after a terrible plunge into the gulf of bankruntey: those who know that business can never truly revive nor industry permanently prosper without honest money, ought also to know that, having traveled far toward resumption, we are fools if we throw away all that we have gained. What excuses do they

give ? I. That we have made no progress toward resumption. This is a palpable error. To resume, we must be prepared to pay so much of the greenback debt as may be presented for payment. We can get the money for payment only by taxation or borrowing, and power to borrow depends upon the public credit. When the Resumption act was passed, sales of five per cent bonds had ceased, and the bonds were below par in gold. Now 412 per cent bonds sell freely, and are above par in gold. Our power to borrow the money needed been increased more than onehas eighth, and that is definite progress on the part of the Government. But the people have made great progress also. Many hundred millions have been earned and saved, to start the wheels of industry again when a solid basis can be had. Debts amounting to thousands of millions have been paid. Prices and wages have been gradually adjusted toward the coin level, so far, indeed, that as to many articles and trades, the result of resumption would now be an advance, and not a further decline. All these great changes have cost much; not too much if we are to gain the permanent prosperity desired; far too much if we are to throw away all we have gained.

II. That we cannot resume in 1879. With respect for many who say this, we must tell them plainly that it is arrant nonsense. The Government can resume whenever it pleases to fund greenbacks at par in bonds. It can resume whenever it pleases, by sales of bonds for greenbacks to raise the balance of legal tenders held in the Treasury fifty or one hundred millions. It can resume in either of several ways; the doubt which really troubles men is whether the country will be so prepared for resumption by 1879 that the change can then be made without too great a shock. That we can settle only by trying. We are rapidly getting into the desired position, and no man can tell, until the time draws near, whether the voluntary adjustment of their affairs by the people may not enable us to resume without any shock whatever. If, when the time draws near, we find it necessary

we fear that we may have to defer the date. III. That "forced resumption"-the pledge to resume at a particular time, and the consoquent effort to get ready-depresses business. That is partly true; but in what sense? If your factory or your barn has got out of order, so that repairs are necessary to prevent serious

to defer the date, the question can then be

considered. At present it is supreme folly to

boiler? Sooner or later that temporary loss must be met, as well as any other part of the cost of repairs. No sensible man risks the loss of all he has by running with a boiler liable to explode, because it would depress business to stop work for a week. No matter when the change to a sound currency may be made, or by what method, it will involve some individual losses, some change of prices, some temporary depression of business. The greater part of this unavoidable sacrifice for the sake of a great gain we have made already. Shall we throw it all away? The new boiler is more than half in readiness; shall we tumble it out, and replace the old one, because the change depresses business ?" Already business begins to revive, as prices reach hardpan. It would be unspeakable folly to undo what we have done, and go back to hopeless uncer-

THE REAL SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. We can well understand how the respectable portion of the Democratic party at the South may feel scandalized by the reports which come North very slowly of the outbreaks of hostility against the blacks of that section. We do not conceal from ourselves the fact that in all probability many of the reports of outrages and intimidation are exaggerated. That seems unavoidable in the present political condition. It is the most common thing in the world during a warm political campaign for ardent partisans to seize upon whatever current rumors put in circulation, enlarging upon and magnifying the stories for the simple purpose of creating capital for themselves and their party. Men who are familiar with the methods of politicians take all these statements with the grain of salt they need. But they do know that under it all there must be so much truth as really furnishes good cause for apprehension and alarm. They know, too, that some directing intelligence is at work suppressing all reports of so much as does actually happen in the way of violent outbreaks. The average voter understands that though some of the reports of disturbances and civil disorder may be exaggerated by interested partisans who desire to excite the passions and revive the old animosities of the war, there is still good reason to believe that there is equal solicitude on the other side to conceal all the facts and present the Southern situation in its most rose-colored aspect. It is quite obvious that somewhere between the labored concealment and the possible exaggeration of facts there is truth enough to deserve attention and to call for the calm and serious consideration of citizens who wish to vote in the coming elections with a full knowledge of the facts and issues 'involved. Many Southern gentlemen acting with the Democratic party are offended at what they call and no doubt honestly consider to be libels upon their communities. So there are many honest and conscientious persons associated with the Democratic party at the South who take offense at the general charge against the party that it is ruled and directed by bad men, and that the success of Mr. Tilden would bring into power at the North some of the worst classes in society.

But after all is not the statement true? Making all allowances for the misrepresentations of affairs at the South by bigeted partisans, and taking into account the fact that many of Gov. Tilden's intimate personal and political friends and many leading Democrats at the North are gentlemen of intelligence and ability, and the equals in ability and integrity of any of their opponents, does not the fact remain notwithstanding all this that the success of the Democratic party would accomplish the two things named: bring to the surface at the North a hungry and bad lot of politicians who have no conception of political principle and no notion of political honesty; while at the South it would place power in the hands of men who would use it for the purpose of restoring so far as they might be able the condit on of keep before the public mind: That the Democratic party is unworthy of confidence; that no matter whom it may bring forward here and there as its candidates for office, the animating purpose of the organization, as exhibited in every instance where it has been trusted over few and small things, is simply to obtain power and divide spoils. Behind this there is the desire of the great bulk of the party, of the men who have suffered defeat for twenty years, to "get even" with their opponents, and undo so far as they can whatever the latter have done. The minority of honest and law-abiding citizens at the South, who have accepted the results of the war, and are now only desirous to promote the general welfare and the material good of their own section, would be powerless against the masses who would rise up and march over them. In the North the few leaders who desire reform and honest administration would have no earthly chance against the hungry hordes of office-seekers who would swash over the whole government in the event of Tilden's election. This is no mere conjecture of what would happen. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have had opportunities for seeing how this party behaves when it reaches power. No man who has witnessed the conduct of the party whenever it has had the opportunity to disclose its real spirit can contemplate the possibility of its taking possession of the General Government without something like a feeling of horror. It is because of this general distrust that the party has so little chance for success. It is because the distrust is so well grounded that we look forward to its defeat with a sense of

satisfaction. __ THE SEWARD STATUE. To-day the statue of the late Mr. Seward, in Madison-square, will be formally presented by the subscribers to the City of New-York. Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, will make the address of presentation; the Mayor will respond; and an address will also be delivered by Mr. Evarts. An honor of this kind is not so rare with us as it once was; but although the present generation has exhibited considerable assiduity in atoning for the neglects of its predecessor, there has been some discrimination in the assignment of such monuments. There are many, repetitions, of course, of bronze and marble Washingtons, mounted or dismounted. Most of the great men of Boston, a city which is mother of so many, have received the tribute of an image more or less like; and the local heroes of many other cities have been put upon pedestals in civic or in military costume.

Opinions may be different respecting the political course of Mr. Seward; but no one now questions his ability for public affairs, and very few are left who question his general integrity. He may stand as a type of the American statesman and politician. His eminence came of hard work, of unflagging persians of New-York require to be driven to barn floor, or new machinery, or a new severance, of unremitting industry and of that

kind of success which the American people is accustomed to estimate highly. He missed the great office which was the object of his ambition, as it has been of so many others with no better pretensions-some of them with smaller pretensions than his. During his life he occupied all the high places, short of the highest -he was Governor of New-York, he was long a Senator of the United States, and he held the post of Secretary of State during a very important era. It is unnecessary for us to say that to all this service he brought uncommon abilities, or that in all his success was more than respectable. It is more important to remember, that whatever the functions which he might be exercising, he kept a good character, early won, for philanthropy and benevolence. He had many opponents, even within the ranks of his own party, and like all successful men, he was the object of many jealousies and mistrusts; but he had also many friends among both the great and the obscure. Few distinguished men have been more beloved by classes in need of sympathy and assistance. He was regarded by them as a special champion, whether they were Irishmen who had sought here an asylum from miseries at home, or Africans whose hard fate it was to prove that slavery might exist in a land beasting of its freedom. During almost the whole of his political life he was called a Whig, but we had no man more thoroughly democratic in both theory and action. He was never afraid of his convictions. Having fixed his premises, he was always ready to march toward their legitimate conclusions. Those who did not admire him, thought this the result of a cunning designan accusation hard to repel and hardly worth repelling. Public men must be judged by their fruits; nor can the merit of uncommon sagacity be denied to one who saw as Mr. Seward did so clearly the precise course which our politics was likely to take, so far as the institution of slavery was concerned.

In honoring the memory of such a man we help to preserve the tradition of what public service should be in its thoroughness and its devotion to the best interests of the land. We seem at times to be fast advancing toward a limbo of mediocrity, and we are tempted to believe that the standard of character and acquirement befitting a public person has become much lower than it once was. Everything is of service which can keep us from acquiescing in such deterioration, if with such we are threatened. It is well for us, even though there may be something erroneous in our estimate, to keep as green as possible the memory of those whose great public ability has been determined by the confidence and admiration of great majorities, or of minorities almost equally important.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

Undertaking as THE TRIBUNE does to supply its readers with a daily local weather report, it follows that the Government predictions on the general subject are closely scrutinized. They well repay study. In respect to great disturbances of the atmosphere they are singularly accurate, both as to facts and predictions. Such errors as occurperhaps errors is too strong a word-are chiefly in matters of minor importance or of local detail. We have been especially impressed with this fact after a careful examination of the Signal Service reports relating to the storm that swept over this city Sunday before last. Telegraphic dispatches gave its track in the West Indies at an early date in its career. Its influence was noted in the Government reports as "an area of low barom-" eter" off the coast of Florida several hours before it struck our shores. Its progress and probable path afterward were announced successively and accurately. The frequency with which the Signal Service reports have mapped out and predicted the path of storms in advance has habituated the public to expect such success. But the fact is worthy of special notice in the case of that cyclone, because affairs before the war. That is really the it took a very unusual course. We need not serious factor in the problem. This is what here go into particulars about what is now a THE TRIBUNE has all along endeavored to matter of record. Suffice it, that if the Signal Office had followed mere traditions as to the customary course of such storms its predictions respecting that particular cyclone would have been all wrong On the contrary they were all right. The result shows that the Government weather predictions can be relied upon, not only when things take their usual course, but when the circumstances are extra-

ordinary. The accuracy of our Government predictions of weather will not suffer by contrast with what is done abroad. In the address of Dr. Thomas Andrews delivered recently before the British Association for the Advancement of Science (of which he is President for 1876-7), he says of the year's work of the Meteorological Office in London: "Few storms occurred for which no warnings had been given, but "unfortunately these were some of the heaviest "gales of the period." No such criticism can apply to our Signal Service work; in fact its mistakes have been of the other kind, giving warmings where none were needed; and it is every way preferable to err thus on the safe side. At the same meeting Sir William Thompson complimented our Government weather predictions in no measured terms, and fully recognized the accuracy and value of the performance.

But while the Signal Service is fairly earning compliments at home and abroad, it is unquestionably hampered by the false economy which was imposed by the House of Representatives in cutting down the needed appropriations. This injury cannot be readily estimated. A reduction of the number of observers must make the data for predictions insufficient; but this may be partly covered up by skillfully interpreting the observations that remain. There is, however, another direction in which the deficiency cannot be made up. Meteorology has made great advances in recent years, but the true theory of the atmosphere is as yet only partially ascertained. The why as well as the how must be known before the predictions of the weather can be accounted anything more than "probabilities." To this research a wider range of observation and greater detail than the Signal Office can now afford are absolutely requisite. The present retrenchment is a step in the wrong direction. It postpones the day when the Government predictions can be certainly relied on; when they shall be founded on a science as exact as that which predicts the eclipses of the sun or the transit of a planet.

The subjects of pictures in the Art Exhibition in Memorial Hall continue to puzzle the unsophisticated mind. The other day a stalwart gentleman planted himself before Rivière's beautiful picture, He was evidently greatly attracted by the figure of the half-nude sorceress and the drove of her human swine, and sought eagerly in the catalogue for the explanatory title. Finding the number, at last, he read with a puzzled air: "Circs and the Companions of Ulysses." He looked once more on the nymph and the swine, read the title again, and

finally drawled, as he walked away: "Wa'al, that's rayther rough on Grant!"

PERSONAL.

Gen. Butler's taxes in Lowell are \$1,555and he pays them.

The study chair of good old Bishop Berkeley is now in the possession of Trinity College, Hartford, and is used by its president on Commencement day. Mr. Ball has completed the model of his statue of Charles Summer. It stands with the left foot advanced, and the right hand thrown lightly back and resting on a pedestal. The left hand holds a scroll to the

Felicien David, the composer, was low of stature, says the Paris correspondent of The Boston Gazette; was stiff and cold in bearing, with unusually bright eyes; his hair was carling and iron-gray. His breakfast was one mutton chop from one year's end to the other, broken only on Good Friday by two eggs. His two delights in life were tobacco and roses.

It is with bashful hesitation that one ventures in these days of Beethoven-raving and Wagnermania to admire an English ballad. But one at least, "Kathleen Mayourneen." will live for long, though it be hopelessly unfashionable. Its author, Thomas Crouch, who served in the Confederate army, is now said to be living quietly in his Southern home. Before the war he taught music in Washington.

Mr. William Black is in Omaha, and The Herald of that city perfectly peppers him with capital letters and adulates him with adjectives. It points with pride to the compliment he pays the city in deigning to visit her-"a compliment," it rather dimly says, "the more marked from the circumstance that perhaps not in years have we suffered so much from priceasing floods of rain and unfathomable depths of mud." Strange to say, the noble novelist pushes about in search of whatever there is to be seen, and "seems as cheerful and contented as though he were breathing his native air in London or Liverpool." "Mr. Black," adds The Herald, "visited our Public 8e'sools yesterday, and also our Silver Works. Since he has never yet set eye upon the American Indian, it is a great pity that he cannot see the red mun in his untive haunts. A visit to Red Cloud and Spotted Tall would be a great thing for Mr. Black, and a sight of Sitting Bull and his people would alone repay him for his visit to our country."

Why the Buffum pear is called the Buffum marked from the circumstance that perhaps not in years

Why the Buffum pear is called the Buffum pear is told by the Newport correspondent of The Boston Transcript. When the famous and beautiful Malbone mansion was burued down, its hostess was presiding at a dinner party. She ordered the servants to remove cloth and viands to the lawn, and there hostess and guests by the light of the burning house calmly finished their meal. It is furthermore stated that the firemen, their meal. It is furthermore stated that the firemen, being of the common people, were ordered by the mistress of the ball not to step foot upon her carpets, which were not laid for such clumsy feet as theirs, and therefore no efforts were made to save the homes from the fiames. The place passed into the hands of a Quaker, named Buffuen. From the sakes of this fire, and the carth thrown out in making a new cellar, sprang a peartree, which was let grow, and it bore fruit of a variety hithorto anknown, and which then took the name of Buffuen. The old mansion has been replaced by one somewhat similar, though not so large, and it is now the residence of the common that the contract of the contrac hitherto unknown, and which then took the same of the fun. The old mansion has been replaced by one somewhat similar, though not so large, and it is now the residence of Mayor Bedlow, who gave Dom Pedro a feast possibly as costly and as fine as that held on its site the day the old hall burned. Four bitherto unpublished letters of Presi-

deut Washington's have been stored away and over-looked in the museum of Leicester, England. They are addressed to Mrs. Catherine Macaulay Graham of Brack nal, Berks, England, and are all dated in the year 1790. She is believed to have been an authoress, and closely related to the Macaulay family. It is supposed also that related to the Macatilay family. It is supposed and the she lived at Rochley Temple, about six miles from Leicoster, the home of the farmous Zachury Macaulay, one of the first autagonists of slavery and the ancestor of the late Lord Macaulay, and as some of Washington's ancestors are buried near Leicoster, the acquaintanceahlp may not be difficult to trace. The most interesting of these letters is dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1790, and contains references to Washington's elevation to the head of the new Republic and a stalement of his views upon the establishment of the new government. After stating that nothing short of an absolute conviction of duty could ever have brought him upon the seems of sublicities gagin, Washington interest. The establishment of our new Gevernment seemed to be the last great experiment for promoting human happiness, by reasonable compact, in civil society. It was to be, in the first instance, in a considerable degree, a government of accommodation as well as a government of law. Much was to be done by prudence, much by considiation, much by firmness. "I always believed that an unequivocally free and equal representation of the people in the legislature, together with an efficient and responsible executive, were the great pillars on which the preservation of American rescomment importance, among such a number of citizens as widely scattered and so different in their habits in many respects as the American meets. she lived at Rochley Temple, about six miles from Leisuch a number of citizens so widely scattered and so dif-ferent in their habits in many respects as the Americans were." The remainder of the letter is occupied by a statement of the condition of the country and topics of a social character. Photographs of the letters have been recoived at the Centennial Exhibition.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The vote for Cooper and Cary is liable to be respectably large in the West if the Democrats less the October elections.

It doesn't seem possible, yet there are actually some Irisimen in Wercester who are not convinced of Mr. Adams's loyalty to Penianism. They have formed an Antr-Adams Club, and are soing to oppose him to the end. John Kelly should write them a letter.

BHere is another cry of distress from Ohio. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The impression seems to prevail that Gov. Tilden and the Eastern Democracy and the National Democratic Committee are paying too little attention to Ohio and Indiana. We concur." Col. Ingersoll's speech in a Western town the

had a striking effect upon an original Democrat. His companion was converted into a Hayes man, but this man clung to his faith and thus reasoned. Sir, Tilden's the man. He'il reduce our taxes; an 'shure an' didn't he reduce his own t''

Secretary Cameron is out in Nevada, and has thus explained his Southern policy to a reporter of The Gold Hill News : "Our idea is only to see a fair election. If a negro wishes to vote the Republican ticket, we propose to have him vote it, if we have to march every United States soldier in the South to the poll to protect him. But we will give the same protection to negroes who wish to vote the Democratic ticket. We want a fair election; that is ail."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is a type of a large class of Massachusetts Republicans who do not see the necessity of voting against a man who has made a most excellent Governor simply because the Demo erate have nominated a respectable figure-head for the express purpose of catching votes. A report having been circulated that Mr. Hale would vote for Mr. Adams, he has published the following admirable denial: "I shall vote for Gov. Rice, and I see no reason why any man who voted for him last year, and every man who voted against him, should not vote for him now. He has proved himself an energetic and courageous officer, and has added to the large debt of gratitude which this community already owed him."

The Adams journals in Massachusetts are trying to make a little capital by asserting that Butler has more to fear from their candidate than from Gov. Rice, thus charging by implication that the latter gentleman is inclined to be lenient toward Butler. There is absolutely no ground for such an insinuation. All of the tournals of any consequence which are supporting Gov. Rice are opposing Butler openly and fearlessly, and the Governor himself, while he does not go out of his way to slap an opponent's face, has never shown any sympo thy with politics of the Builer kind. The trouble with the Adams journals is that they have no campaign amuand animals journals is that they have no campaign amulation. Every argument in favor of their candidate applies equally well in favor of Mr. Rice, as the latter has made an admirable Governor, and there is no reason to suppose that even Mr. Adams himself could make a better one.

The South Carolina Democrats have a new name for prescription, which is their most effective form of intimidation; they call it "preference." mean by it is thus unblushingly explained by their organ The Charleston News and Courier: "We propose to say to the Republican voters: 'We shall, no matter what the inconvenience, employ those who are members of Democratic clubs and vote for Hampton, in preference to those who vote for Chamberlain and Ediott. We will give work to those who follow Hampton and go with us; and we will not give that work to those who, by theh votes, seek to defeat, hurt, and ruin us. They who vote with us are our friends, and we will take care of them. They who vote for the Robber ticket are our changes. They who vote for the Robber ticket are our chemies, and we will have nothing to do with them. Let the Democracy say this and act upon it, and every Republican will have one good reason for harrabing for Hampton for every dollar he expects to earn during the year.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Mr. Peter Cooper has skillfully avoided the expense of a literary bureau. He has nominated an editor who can run his own campaign. The Democrats are getting considerable com-

fort out of the divisions over two or three of the Republican Congressional nominations. The Republicans should see to it that they are speedily deprived of it.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: The law clerk won't do. Let the attorney himself come to the front and unbosom himself. From him, however, it is as difficult to extract a secret as from the breast of

E. Delafield Smith, in announcing to the State Committee that he caunot accept their invitation to make a tour of the State, because of professional engagements, says: "No party ever nominated for the Presidency a man of higher public character than Rutherford B. Hayes, nor one of lower political practices than

Samuel J. Tilden. The contrast is marked between the other candidates, National and State. The principles declared at Cincinnati austain the public faith, while those of St. Louis point the way to national discredit and dis-

Ex-Senator Rogers is called upon by The Buffalo Courier to explain whether he insinuated in . ent speech "that Gov. Tilden was in collusion with George D. Lord's counsel after his conviction, and that a stay of proceedings was secured by his (Tilden's) destro-that he might placate to some extent the opposition of the Lords in the approaching election." It says the report seems incredible, for, "saying nothing of what is

due to the character and position of Gov. Tilden, the assault it involves on the purity of Judge Talcott, whe granted the stay in question, is simply inconceivable as coming from a member of the bar of his district." So it seems that Congressman Davy was renominated after all by the Democrats. This, at least, is the statement of The Rochester Union, which says that is was done " by packing the Republican cancuses through the hired aid of the worst element in our party," and adds this warning: "It is by packing the Democratic Orleans Counties, through the aid of his Federal henelsmen and hirelings in our own party, that he ropes to control in his interest the nomination to be made by the Democratic Congressional Convention." Altogether Mr. Davy seems to be a very notive person, and a non-partisan candidate.

The Binghamton Republican, which has withheld the name of J. W. Dwight from the head of its col umns as the Republican Congressional nominee until the charges made against him were investigated, says: "We are glad to state to-day that Mr. Dwight has furnished to members of the County Committee—to whom the Broome County delegation referred the m. ant oral and written proofs of his entire innocence of anything and everything which has been charged against htm. In addition to this, we are ourselves satisfied with the truth of his statements from a number of personal in-terviews with Mr. Dwight, and from examination of the documents themselves. Therefore we hasten to place the name of the Hon. Jeremtah W. Dwight in our columns as the candidate of the Republican party."

GENERAL NOTES.

A farmer living in Oswego County, N. Y., who is determined to learn something about the country between his home and Philadelphia, has started with his wife in a carriage for the Centennial Exhibition.

Jesse Pomeroy is now confined in a solitary cell in the Massachusetts State Prison. He seemed dis pirited until recently, not having anything to do, but work in the shape of making brushes has been given him, and he is apparently better contented with his

Yellow fever is not present in Baltimore, the Mayor and Health Commissioner of that city declare, in reply to inquiries of business men living in distant cities who desire to go to Esitimore. There have been 13 cases of a fever of a typho-unlarial churacter, but it had none of the special characteristics of yellow lever.

Gen. Sherman and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, visited the mines of the Comstock lode, in Novada, Sept. 19. While in Gold Hill, in reply to the inquiry of a friend, the general said that the army would carry on its warfare with the Stoux Indians, throughout the Winter, and he thought the Indians would be subdued.

The Trinity College Boat Club have determined to train a crew, and will probably joir the proposed boating association composed solely of the mon-bers of New-England colleges. Estimates will be drawn our for a new boat-house by the executive committee of the club, and a petition will be presented to the trustees at their next meeting for the money to pay for the building. Phonetic short-hand, it seems, was first in-

vented by an American. A book on short-hand, written by the Rev. Phinehas Bailey of Chelsen, Vt., and pubby the rev. Funeaus Bancy of Cheisea, Vt., and pub-lished at Poultney, Vt., in 1819, has just been discov-ered. Mr. Bailey's system is the came as that sunounced to the world 18 years afterward by Issae Pitman of Bath, England, who has heretofore been deemed the inventor of phonetic short-hand. The statue of Peace contributed to the National Government by the officers and men of the pavy,

which was recently brought from Europe by the United States steamship Supply, will be placed at the main entrance to the Capital grounds, Washington. The statue is in white marble, and was carved by Frankin Simmons, in Some. At the lass cossion of Congress the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the base of the Postmaster-General Tyner was very hospit-

ably treated during his late visit to Boston. He was shown all places of historical interest within and withone of the principal hotels. Ex-Gov. Catin presided, and among the guests were Senator Bouwell, the Hon. G. B. Loving, the Hon. W. L. Buri, the Hen. J. B. Alley, the Hon. E. S. Toby, the Hon. C. W. Sinck, the Hon. D. K. Hitchcock, the Hon. J. W. S. Williams, E. L. Prince, and S. B. Noyes.

The three captors of Major André have all now been honored with monuments. A marble cenotarh covers John Paulding's grave in a church-yard at Pecksat Greenburgh, and a costly monument above the grave of David Williams at Scholaric was unvalled, as already stated in Tine Tragues, at that place on Saturday last Near the grave of Williams is the old fort, still perfect, constructed in 1762 and taken by the Indians during the Revolution. kill, a plain monument of marble Isaac Van Wort's grave

Cheap transportation is much favored by tramps, and their attempt to carry the doctrine to the radical extreme of riding free on railway cars has caused much annoyance to the companies. The Pennsylvasia Railroad Company, with the intention of putting an end to these incursions, has sworn in as policemen is abgineers, brakemen, flagmen, and other employes, who will have authority to arrest as trespaseers any trans that may without paying fares get on the cars of the company in Penneylvania. company in Penusylvania.

The custom in some post-offices of forwarding unpaid letters and appealing to the receiver for repayment in a little poster pasted on the backs of the letters was initiated in Newark, N. J. A benevolent gestleman saw a bundle of unpaid letters to foreign addresses, took pity on their far-away owners, and not only paid their postage, but, for years atterwerd, he postage of all such letters. He paid for the letters 20 years, including at the last domestic it ters in his charity, and kept his name a secret.

The Centennial Exhibition will, judging from present indications, prove to be the most successful of any international exhibition. Last Saturday was the 115th day. At that time 4,071,313 paying visitors had been present. The Vienna Exhibition was open 186 days and the total number of paying visitors only reached 3,492,622. The Vienna procreds at the gate were \$904,025 25, while at Philadelphia on Saturday. \$1,884,534 had already been received—a sum nearly double the Vienna income. The non-paying visitors at double the Vienna income. The non-naying visitors at the Ceutennial Exhibition down to Friday last numbered 1,368,509, making a total attendance of 5,439,822 in the 115 days. At Loudon in 1851 there were 6,639,125 visitors in 144 days; in 1862, 6,211,103 in 171 days, and at Paris in 1867,8805,969 in 217 days. The receipts at Paris were \$2,203,675. The receipts at Philadelphia aircady approximate this sum, and there still remain 31 exhibition days.

THE AMBIGUOUS BEAST.

exhibition days.

Once upon a time, the beasts, Met to choose a leader, who Would comfort bring, and aid. Sire!

Sang the fowl, with plumage soft,
"We must have a bird, Sirs."
Reared the brutes, with skin se hard,
"Brutes, for us the word, Sirs!"

Then the Bat sprang up, and said, "I'm the one to suit. Sirs! See my wings! I am a bird. See my teeth—a brute, Sirs!

"I've a grip as hard as steel, Velvet-soft my glove, Sirs. I can roar as softly, too, As any sucking dove, Sirs!"

"Oh," the little birds sang West !

"How tender, sure, his notes are When he sings from youder stump, For him alone my votes are!" "Oh," the little brutes sang East,

"He seems to be our brother, Sira!
But, bird or brute, or hard or soft.
We can't tell one from t'other, Sira!"

And so, with one consent, they all Made him their candidate, Sirs, But didn't find out their mistake Until it was too late, Sirs!

PUBLIC OPINION.

An auction sale of mummies is in progress at Clinton Hall, New-York. The Democrats of the district ought to send on and buy themselves a candidate for Congress. - [Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.)] Grant said, eight years ago, "Let us have eace." This was then a very popular parase with the tepublican party. The popular phrase now is: "Let is keep up the war.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.]

us keep up the war.—[Cluchmati Enquirer (Dem.)

Proof multiplies on every hand, that the Republican is a party of dead issues, living me is past and foreing its best elements into the background, while the Democracy stands out the embediment of the political principles—a party which looks forward only not not backward, which deals not with issues of the past, but those only of the present and the future—[Nashville American (Dem.)]

Certainly, so far as our own observation and information goes, there is not the slightest ground for Democratic belief that they can carry the State. On the contrary, every day serves to increase the probable may lorify for the Republican ticket. But it is well to take note of the fact that such hope exists and to guard against the tuildlinent.—(Cleveland Herald (Resp.)

It is clear, however, that Taft's order is having the desired effect in South Carolina. The cardina baggers are encouraged to stir up had blood between traces, the negroes are encouraged to be lawless by